thus carried.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPERTION.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, such in advance. Honey sent by mad unit be at the THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per an crys, or \$5 per assum; the European Edition every Welnewhy at an even per copy, \$4 per assum; to may part of Genet Britain at \$6.17 to may part of the Continued, both to include portone; the Cultifornia Edition on the lot, tilk and Itst of each month, at six conts per copy, or \$1.50 per assum; "

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return relocal communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renessed every day; advertisements increased in the Willen's Hunard, Family Hunard, and in the California and European Relitions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, cheapness and deserted.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.-Afternoon-La Baya

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway. -EVERYSODY

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Afternoon-HER GOOSE-WOMAN'S LOVE Evening-THE OWN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Day BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall,-472 Brown Businesseum Songs, Dances, &c.-Dixies Land.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL 668 Broadway.-Tight MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsbu METROPOLITAN HALL, Chicago.—UNSWORTH'S MIN-

New York, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The News.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to an election of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeepers. It was laid over. A resolution directing the payment of extra compensation to clerks of commit tees was discussed, and rejected. Mr. Donglas resolution calling for information as to the designs of the administration with reference to the South ern forts was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. He was followed by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, in opposition to the resolution. Before Mr. Howe had con cluded the Senate went into executive session and confirmed several appointments.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Se nate have recommended the reference of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States. respecting the occupation of the island of San Juan, to Switzerland, for arbitration.

The Montgomery Ala.) Advertiser of the 19th inst. has the following respecting the Tariff bill of the Southern republic:-

As there is general misapprehension in regard to the Tariff bill having passed the Congress of the Confederate State-, we take this occasion to inform the public that the bill did not pass. The committee drafted the Tariff bill, which was ordered to be published, in order that it might be examined and discussed, and its merits demeritz thoroughly understood before the final passage the impression got out that the bill had been adopted by the Congress, and it was at once telegraphed and sent over the country as a law of the confederacy. This, how ever, as we have stated, proves to be an error.

The steamship Arago, from Southampton 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, bringing three days later Europeau advices. The

news is interesting.

The London Times discusses the Morrill Tariff b'il at some length, and pronounces it an extrava gant and impolitic bill, which, if passed by Con-gress, would amount to virtual prohibition and effectually prevent the importation into the States of English. Francis and Belgian manufactures.

f English Francis and Belgian manufactures.
The Paris Moniteur of the 5th inst. publishes a report from the Minister of Justice, addressed to the Emperor, on the subject of M. Mirest arrest. the purpose of which is to repudiate in the strongest manner the common rumors that scandal was to be avoided by allowing the prosecution to drop. The Minister declares that, in full accordance with the carly instructions of the Emperor himself. justice shall pursue the inquiry with a care and patience which shall be baffled by no obstacle

According to the Patrie and the Pays, the Emperor of Russia has made up his mind to prepare a project of constitution for that country as soon as the question of the emancipation of the serfs shall have been settled. If this be true, the address of the people of Warsaw to the Emperor. praying for a restoration of the constitution of Po land, has been made under circumstances pecu

liarly appropriate.

The funeral rites of those who fell during the recent disturbances in Warsaw were conducted with great regularity. The whole population became mourners on the occasion. Meanwhile order ap pears to have been completely restored, in the main owing to the exertions of the citizens them selves. The Polish officials are said to have re signed their places in a body. The streets, after the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies, were completely crowded with spectators, but neithe police nor military were to be seen. The citizen themselves took care of the preservation of public

A despatch from Berlin states that a note had been despatched to Copenhagen, on the part of the German Confederation, demanding that Den mark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget for 1861, and announcing that, should the request not be complied with, federal execution would take place in Holstein.

An imperial autograph letter from the Pennaro of Austria, addressed to the Ban of Croatia, sanc tions the re-establishment of the electoral law of 1848 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontiers. The Diet will decide on the question of the annexation of Dalmatia to Croatia.

The remarkable trial of the Yelverton marriage suit has terminated in Dublin, before the Court of Common Pleas. It is a cause brought to establish the validity of a secret marriage, celebrated by Catholic priest in Ireland, between the Hon, Major William Charles Yelverton, of the British army, heir to the Avonmore peerage, and Miss Teresa Longworth, who was one of the French Sisters of Charity in the Crimea. In consequence of a disgraceful law, making it a penal offence in Ireland for a Catholic priest to perform a marriage ceremony between a Catholic and Protestant unless first celebrated by a Protestant minister, the husband, whose family are Protestant, and whose own religious convictions sit loose upon him, treated the marriage as sham, deserted his wife, and contracted another marriage with a wealthy widow. The trial now had has resulted in a verdict that his first marriage was valid. Miss Longworth is, therefore the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, and her husband stands

in the power of the criminal law as a bigamist. The advices per Arago report a better marke for cotton and breadstuffs, rather increased in-quiry for money, consols 91%, and American stocks slightly lower.

The people of this city, to a limited extent, took advantage of the recent fall of snow to have a few more hours' sleighing before the winter passeth first portions of it to suffer will be New York,

by. Over seven hundred sleighs visited the Central Park yesterday, and nearly two thousand travelled along the Bloomingdale road.

In the State Senate yesterday the Bellevu Hospital College bill was passed. Among the bills reported favorably were those in relation the public health of this city, to amend the Revised Statutes, and enabling the Supervisors of this county to purchase a Court House site. great portion of the Senate's time was taken up it the discussion of the Harlem Railroad Milk Freigh bill, without coming to final action on which an adjournment took place. In the Assembly the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the federal government of a Post Office site in this city was passed. This bill has now passed in both houses. The Albany and Susquehanna Rail road again occupied the Assembly, and an excited discussion over it took place. A good portion of the day was taken up in the third reading of bills. case of Police Detective Williamson. Superinten-

A rehearing was had yesterday morning in the dent Kennedy, being placed upon the stand, testi fied in substance to about the same that was hereto fore published. The report of the two detectives who were sent to Washington, regarding the in-tended assassination of the President, was called for by the counsel for Mr. Williamson, but it was withheld by Mr. Bowen, on the ground that it had no bearing on the case. Thomas T. Everett was called as a witness, and testified as to the sobriety of Mr. Williamson at the time he was charged with intoxication, and as to his deportment while in Mr. Kennedy's presence.

The European news by the Arago, combined with in telligence of declining receipts at the South, had the effect of imparting increased activity and firmness to the cot ton market yesterday. The sales footed up about 5.26 sales, including 1,100 sold late in the afternoon. part of the sales were made in transit. Prices in th afternoon closed at 1234c, for middling uplands, an ad nederate demand, with fair sales to the trade and for export, closing without important change in prices Theat was firm and in fair export demand, closing with out charge of moment in prices. Corn was less active but prices were steady. Pork was heavy, while sale \$12.75. Sugars were in good request, with sales of 900 a 1 000 hhip. Cuba and Porto Rico and \$61 boxes, a In freights shipowners were firmer in thei views. This tended to check engagements, which were

The Collection of Revenue in the Sece ded States-The Great Question of th Day Becoming a Commercial One.

In our special despatches from Washington resterday it was announced that the Attorney leneral had given an opinion that the Presi dent had no power to collect the revenue in any of the seceded States, the 89th section of the law of 1789 depriving him of that autho

It has been denied by some of the republi can papers that such is the fact; but it is evident that whether Attorney General Bates has yet delivered this opinion or not, it is his duty to declare what the law is upon this point, and it is equally clear that if called upon to do so he will be compelled to pronounce that no au thority to collect the revenue outside of the districts appointed by Congress for that purpose is vested in the hands of the Executive and that as there are no United States Courts, Judges or Marshals in any of the ports of the seceded States, there are no means under ex isting laws of enforcing any penalties for vio lation of the revenue laws, even if it were practicable to appoint a collector to reside on shipboard within four miles of the port.

Such being the law, should Mr. Lincoln call in the aid of an extra session of Congress to grant him additional powers by which to enforce the collection of the revenue in the seceded States, he may find himself involved in a foreign war: for the operation of the two tariffs renders the freedom of the Southern ports under the Montgomery tariff almost a necessity to England and France

The vital question before the country now has become a commercial as well as a political one. The enactment of the two tariffs by the Northern and Southern Congresses h its aspect entirely, and the question as it stands at this moment is one which appeals directly to the pocket of every man who has any interest in the trade and commerce of the country. Meantime the policy of the administration appears to be balancing between war and peace-war if sufficient power be granted by Copgress to collect the revenue and take possession of the forts in the Southern States. peace if the government be not strong enough to carry out coercive measures. But, as the case now stands, the commercial character which the issue has assumed will compel the people to settle it in their own way, despite the mischievous machinations of the politicians. But whether the country is to be visited with the horrors of interaccine strife or not, or whether it is going to be involved in a maritime war with foreign nations of not, one thing is certain to occur, and that is a terrible commercial fight, arising out of the two tariffs, with a thorough revolution in all the localities of trade.

For seventy years this country, which was built up by Washington and his compatriots. has flourished as no nation ever did before acquiring a commercial navy equal to that of England, and second to none of any country on the globe. Meantime its internal commerce its manufactures, agriculture, mineral wealth. all the elements which combine to make a nation prosperous and great, were developing themselves with equal footsteps, and each in its particular locality-the New England States cherishing the manufacturing industry of the country; the central States of Pennsylvania and Ohio producing its iron and coal deposits; the vast West raising its grain and cattle; the South, its cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar. But there was one branch of commerce in which New York took the lead and held the supre macy, and that was the foreign imports. All this will be changed now by the disasters which a fanatical party have brought upon the

The last Congress, in a spirit of mingled ven ceance and fanaticism, enacted a tariff doubling the duties on many articles of foreign manufac ture, and advancing them to a prohibitory point on others; and this was done to protect the manufacturing interests of the Northern States a the expense of the South. It is doubt ful, however, if this blundering instrumen can ever be intelligibly interpreted by any Collector of Custom, or enforced at all in its present shape. But at the same time the Congress of the Southern confederacy has adopted a tariff reducing the duties on imports, the consequence of which will be that the importations will abandon the ports of the North and enter those of the South, and will then find their way into the interior by the Mississippi river and the railroads of the border States. The result of this proceeding will of course be to destroy the trade of the North; and the very

New Jersey and New England. The imports here will be cut down to an insignificant figure; the manufactures in the New England States will be seriously damaged; both business houses and factories will be transferred to the South; and, in fact, the Northern tariff adopted to protect the manufacturing interests of the North will have no interests left to protect. The actual effect of this tariff, then, will be to reduce the revenues of the government at Washington and increase the revenues of the Southern government.

The Congress at Washington may attempt to avert this course of affairs, even to the extent of inaugurating a blockade of all the Southern ports; vessels of war have been ordered home from all the foreign stations to enable the administration to be prepared for this policy; but in such an event France and England would act as they did with regard to Texas: they would acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy, and send their fleets across the Atlantic to open every port in the South.

Thus we find the country involved in a fear ful commercial revolution through the policy of a fanatical party, which, for thirty years, has een endeavoring to overthrow all the best interests of the republic for the sake of an abstraction. We see the whole current of commercial prosperity turned out of its channel the wealth and importance of the Northern cities struck down at a blow. We have experienced many commercial revulsions before now from time to time-in 1817, 1825, 1837 and 1857-but these were the results of overtrading, of excessive speculation and other financial causes which may produce like consequences in any country. The present revulsion, on the contrary, arises from purely political causes, and will be as disastrous in its effects as it is novel in its origin.

THE RECENT POPULAR MANIFESTATIONS AT WARRAW POLAND AGAIN GIVING STONE OF LIFE -From the accounts published elsewhere, it appears that the recent popular tumults in Warsaw were of a much more serious character than at first represented. The Russian soldiery, who, since the affair of the 25th, had occupied all the principal squares and streets of the city, attempted, on the 27th, to drive back a funeral procession which was leaving the Church of the Bernarding and in the conflict that ensued six leading citizens, who hap pened to be crossing the street, were shot dead The excitement created by this event became intense, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the populace were restrained from a general rising. A deputation, headed by Count Zamovski, immediately waited upon Prince Gortchakoff to complain against the military, and to demand that the safety of the inhabitants should be assured. On the 28th the bodies of the victims were paraded through the streets and taken to the house of the French Consul, who, however, refused to appear or to take any part in the manifestation. On the 1st of March the troops, in accordance with an assurance previously given by the Governor, were confined to their barracks, and the fune ral of the persons killed, followed by a cortege of more than 100,000 people, passed quietly through the streets, the Russian pickets

presenting arms. Thus terminated the disturbances arising out of this affair. Its after consequences, however, are likely to cause more trouble and uneasines to the government than a mere physical demon stration. No sooner had the funeral ceremo nies taken place than a petition to the Emperor was immediately circulated, representing that this tragical occurrence was one of the inevitable results of a system which deprived the people of all legal power to bring before the throne of the sovereign their complaints and wants, and demanding the restoration of the onstitution of 1815. This document whi we give in another column, was signed by an immense number of citizens, headed by their Marshals of the nobility. It is rendered still more impressive by the fact that most of the

Polish officials had given in their resignations. Thus, like the Emperos of Austria, the Russian autocrat is about to acquire the conviction that no system of centralized despotism can unite into a homogeneous empire a number of distinct nationalities, each having a separate language, traditions and customs. It is only constitutional institutions that can give cohe sion to elements so different and frequently so antagonistic. Russia has made a great stride lowards these in the emancipation of her serfs Until they were rendered independent of the nobility no real advance could be made towards their attainment. It is to be hoped that this wise and beneficent measure will soon be followed by concessions which, in giving the Poles what they seek for, will assure to Russia generally the blessings of a representative system of government.

THE POST OFFICE SITE.-The Assembly yes terday passed the bill permitting the general government to purchase a site for the new Post Office in any location they may select, and we shall see whether the present site in Nassau street will be chosen or a more uptown one. Wherever the government may select a place for this purpose, however, they ought to pay for it out and out, and not accept one fifth of its price from the merchants in the vicinity. It is undignified for the government to purchase property in this fashion; and, moreover, if it was not an advantage to the property of the merchants to have the Post Office located in their own neighborhood, they would not offer to contribute a portion of the purchase money; and what may prove advantageous to one lo cality, and to a certain set of interests, would be a damage to others. We hope therefore, if the administration is fortunate enough to make a suitable bargain for a Post Office location, that they will pay the whole price for it.

THE PAPAL DIFFICULTY. - Count Cayour says. in a diplomatic circular, that the Roman question must be at once settled. The French Emperor, through his organs, says the same thing, If France and Italy are agreed on the subject we do not see that there is any occasion for fuseer diplomacy. Let the French troops be withdrawn from Rome, and the whole difficulty will be disposed of in a few hours. It is clear that in no other way can the Holy Father be brought to terms. When he finds himself left at the mercy of his loving subjects he will be glad to call on the aid of Victor Emanuel. and to accept the liberal terms that have been offered to him. Half a loaf is better than no bread, even to a churchman, and sprincely pension, with the Vatican for a residence, will contrast favorably in his eyes with the dingy Bavarian chateau and uncertain revenues of his friend, the ex-King of Naples.

MISSIONERS.-In another column we publish an abstract, of the majority report of the Commissioners sent by Governor Morgan to represent this State in the Old Women's Peace Convention at Washington. The document was very slow in coming to the light, and now that we have it there ap pears to be nothing in it-nothing, certainly, to cause so much delay to those gentlemen in giving an account of their stewardship. The two principal points in it seem to be a personal vindication of Mr. Field from the faintes suspicion of swerving, in word or deed or thought, from radical republicanism; secondly, the plainest proof that the majority of the Commissioners were against all concession and com promise; that their chairman was directed by the delegation, by a majority of one, to cast the vote of New York against a general Convention of the States to amend the constitution: that the vote was so cast when the question was first presented, and the proposition was accordingly lost, but that next day, upon a vote of reconsideration, in the absence of Mr. Field, the vote of New York was de clared to be divided, and the proposition was

Mr. Field claims that this was a breach o

faith and of the understanding in the delega tion, who decided that the vote should be cast as a unit in the negative. The majority of the Commissioners, including Mr. Field, say that the vote in favor of a Convention has no mo ral weight under such circumstances; and this is a position in which we are disposed to agree with them. So rempantly radical are the ma jority of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Morgan to represent the Empire State that they repudiate all idea of compromise and seem greatly distressed that by an acci dent they were deprived of the opportunity of voting against a general Convention of the States to amend the constitution. It is clear. therefore, from their own showing, that their object was both to prevent the possibility of the seceded States ever returning to the Union, and to force the border slave States to join them, that thus there might be two distinct confederations, one with slave labor and the other with free. It is well known that they conspired against the restoration of the Union, and that before they left New York they pledged themselves to die rather than vote for any compromise, and Governor Morgan was privy to this conspiracy. It was not to make peace, therefore, they went to Washington, but to lay a train for war. The report fully bears out the testimony of "blood-letting" Chandler, and blood is what they desire. But their appearing in the Peace Convention under the false pretence of friendship, when they meant hostility to its objects, was an act of mean treache ry without a parallel, and a gross insult to the Commissioners from the border States.

In his letter to the State Legislature, submit ting the joint resolution of Congress to amend the constitution so as to prevent the federal power from ever interfering with slavery in the States, Governor Morgan professes to believe that the adoption of this measure will be quite sufficient to satisfy the border slave States. But these States cannot regard it otherwise than as a mockery, and Governor Morgan knows it. Congress has now no power by the constitution to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State, and no amendment of the constitution could give Congress such power, for it would be subversive of the whole spirit and design of the constitution, and would be a revolution. The slave States have never asked for such a proviso as this, nor did the Southern confederacy insert it in their new constitution. To do so would but weaken the inalienable rights of these States by calling them in question. What Governor Morgan ture was the constitution adopted by the Confederate States-which is their ultimatum, and will probably be the ultimatum of the border slave States. Anything short of this is only loss of time and loss of opportunity, which can never be recalled.

THE NORTHERN SLAVE TRADE.-In another place we print a letter from Captain Rynders. United States Marshal, in reply to certain charges which bave been made against his official character. As Captain Rynders has shown on several occasions within our recollection that he can take care of himself, we leave him to the tender mercies of Greeley & Co. As a matter of public interest, however, we refer our readers to the fact that within the last few months more than twenty vessels have been seized by the United States authorities at this port, and held on the suspicion that they were about to engage in the slave trade. All these vessels have been released for want of evidence as to their real destination, and several have since been captured off the coasts of Africa and Cuba with cargoes of Africans on board. One of these vessels is an old sinner. having been three times arrested. Probably the slave trade, from Northern ports in the United States, has never been more active than at the present moment—not even in the good old times when the merchants of Newport and Salem and Boston supplied the negro pens of Riebmond and Charleston.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHED THE CHEVALIER WERR .- It seems that the Chevalier Webb, having been rejected almost unanimously by the Senate for the Austrian mission some twelve years ago, expected Austria and the confirmation of the Senate this time, in order to heal his offended dignity and his wounded honor. Turkey he considers only a decent sort of trick to get him into exile. But as Austria has been disposed of, the Chevalier might accept St. Petersburg, where they have the blessings of modern fashionable society.

SECESSION IN ARKANSAS.—There appears to be some difficulty in understanding the telegraphic despatches from Arkansas in relation to the secession ordinance before the Conven tion of that State. The true solution is this:-The ordinance came up for final action on the 18th inst., and was defeated by a vote of thirtyfive in favor to thirty-nine against. The next day a resolution was introduced into the Convention referring the question to the people for their decision, which was adopted. The ordinance of secession, therefore, has not passed the Convention, as has been stated.

FORNEY ON THE TRAIL. Forney, it appears is on the trail to the White House kitchen. He thinks Honest Abe Lincoln is doing wonders in the way of wisdom and patriotism. Let the Rev. Thurlow Weed look out for Ferney. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," you know.

A TERRIBLE CRINOLINE REVOLUTION-CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION. -The polite world was quite actualshed on Toursday when Queen Fashion gave out a vermilion edict to the effect that, by and with the advice and consent of her court, an entire change in the form and trimming of ladies' dresses had been resolved upon. For more than a year, we are told, this crinoline revolution has been in progress. The conservatives resisted stoutly, but were compelled to give way at last. The secessionists have carried the day. The gored skirt party has triumphed. And what, we may be asked, is the gored skirt? It is the form of robe worn by our grandmothers in the time of the Revolution. The difference between the dress of to-day and that of eighty years ago is very slight. The waist is longer and the skirt is fuller in the new dress. The material, we opine, is somewhat more costly now than then an important matter in these hard times. It is very odd that this crinoline revolution should have been consummated at precisely the same moment that our political institutions are undergoing a radical change, and that while we have been invoking the spirits of our Revolutionary fathers to save the Union, the ladies have gone back to the times of their Revolutionary mothers for the shape of their dress—a matter of the very first importance to the most of them.

The question arises, too, whether or not the ladies who are brief of stature and somewhat inclined to embonpoint will peacefully submit to an innovation which is clearly for the exclusive benefit of tall and slender divinities. Will not the rebels call a convention, secode and set up a fashion of their own? And, in such case, will the party in power resort to coercion? As the government of the fashionable world is an absolute despotism, any attempt at rebellion will speedily be put down by force of arms, we presume. The Southern ladies, however, may take courage from the firmness displayed by the lords of creation in their section, and refuse to agree to the sweeping change which has been resolved upon. At any rate the excitement is tremendous, and there will be an amount of talk altogether beyond computation by any known rule of mathematics. The debates in the Peace Congress will be nothing to the discussions among the friends and opponents of the gored skirts. Why not have a National Crinoline Convention to settle the whole question upon a basis satisfactory to all parties, long and short, fat and lean?

IMPATIENT OUTSIDERS .- The Richmond (Va.) Whig seems to be very anxious to know how Honest Abe Lincoln is going to evade the constitutional duty of dividing the federal spoils in the Southern States-including Virginia, of course. We suppose that Old Abe is in no burry upon this subject, but that when the Bell-Everett men of the South begin to come over to the republican side, they will be invited to sit down at the republican table and eat something.

THE NUCLEUS OF A UNION PARTY.—We see it stated in the papers that the United States troops in Texas are to be detained there as the nucleus for a Union party. Their retention in Texas will serve rather the nucleus for a fight and a general war. They can do no good in Texas. They had better be removed.

GOVERNOR HICKS .- Governor Hicks, of Maryland, supposed to be a sort of republican of the tertiary formation, says he is not, and does not intend to be, an office seeker from this administration. Good for the Governor. Perhaps Old Abe will think that declaration almost worth a good fat office in the way of grati-

WALLACE'S THEATRE -The habitues of this house are re minded that two favorite pieces, "Everybody's Friend" and "Tom Noddy's Secret," are to be given this evening Mr. L. Bardon, one of Mr. Wallack's veteran employees.

City Intelligence.

A FESTIVAL SUNDAY .- Rev. J. Hatch will deliver a free ecture in the Stadt theatre, 37 and 39 Bowery, to-mor row (Sunday), at 3 P. M., in which he will complete ly refute the recent statements and arguments of Hon-Jas. W. Beckman, Secretary of the "Subbath Commit-tee," at Irving Hall, in opposition to a festival Sunday, Go and hear him.

Fire IN NASSAU STREET. - About seven o'clock on Thurs day evening a fire occurred in the gentlemen's furnishing goods store No. 104 Nassau street, kept by Reeves & Perrin. It originated in the window, and was caused by the gaslight. The flames were extinguished by Mr. Reeves, assisted by the police. The damage amounts to \$360; insured for \$3,000 in the Home Insurance Company.

Brooklyn City News.

THE EQINOCIAL STORM.—Strange to say, the very severe storm of snow, rain and hail of the last couple of days has done no particular damage in Brooklyn. In Fulton street and avenue it was very severe, as it was also in Court and other transverse streets. The shipping has singularly escaped, and there are no accounts of signs blown down in the city. In fact the gale, severe as it was, seems to have passed over Brooklyn with singular mildness.

INCREASE OF BROOKLYN.-Among important information connected with the recent census of Brooklyn, the fact connected with the recent consus of Brooklyn, the fact must not be forgotten that between the 1st of January, 1880, and the 1st of January, 1861, no fewer than 3,052 buildings have been creeted in that city.

The Mayoralry.—This morning, at ten and twelve

'clock respectively, the national and the regular democrats will meet at the Capitol and Montague Hall, for the comination of Mayor. Mr. Dayton, it will be remembered, was nominated on Saturcay evening by the Unionists. The contest this morning will be between that gentleman and Alderman Kulbileisch. The latter gentleman, it is supposed, will be the future Mayor. Mr. Powell, the present Mayor, positively refuses to run for the office. The republicans hold their convention for Mayor on Tuesday next.

THE ORANGE STREET FIRE. - Coroner Horton on Thursday esumed the inquest into the death of Susannah Wilson, who was killed by jumping out of a third story win low, at the fire in Orange street, on Friday last, and after hearing considerable evidence, he adjourned the court to Monday next.

is now in progress between Mr. Perrin, the President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and Mr. W. J. A. Leonard, a youth of nineteen years of age, who has for some time been creating a sensation in New York by his conquests of veterans in Caissar's lists. So far three games have been played, of which Mr. Leonard has won two, and judges of the game anticipate that if this young gentleman goes on at the rate at which he has commenced, the redoubtable Paul Morphy will have to surrender his laurels to his Brocklyn rival.

day afternoon on the body of Stephen H. Payne, a clerk in the Post Office, and nephew of Mayor Rowell, who died suddenly from intertal hemorrhage, superinduced by the exertion of snowballing with a companion, while on his way home to dinner. Coroner Horton held the inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was

The Common Council are certainly entitled to the credit for not overlooking the claims of our volunteer soldiery by making provisions for regimental armories for several of our active corps. In the Common Council proceedings the 11th we find the following items included in the tax levy:-\$14,000 to pay for improving quarters of Sixty. armory for the Twelfth regiment. Also the sum of \$10,000

armory for the Twelfth regiment. Also the sum of \$10,000 to grade Hamilton square, and render the same suitable for a city parade ground.

The Fifth regiment, Col. Schwarzwaeider, the second largest in the First division, is without suitable quarters; but we are happy to state that the Board of Alderman have taken the initiatory steps to give them an armory by enlarging. Essex market on the Grand street side. The Fifth regiment intend to practice the sea coast gundrill as soon as they shall have possession of their new quarters.

REPORT OF NEW YORK PEACE COMMIN YOURES

MR. FIELD DEFINING HIS POSITION.

The Hojorky of the Committee Compiris ? Against Compromise and a Convention to Amend the Constitution,

The New York Peace Commission ority of them, have at last reported their doings to the

The report is signed by Messra. Field, Noyes, Wadsworth, Smith, James and King, and is a very long document. We have no room at present for more than the note in which Mr. Field replies to Mr. King and others. This note we publish entire The majority report of the New York Peace Commis-

aioners begins by stating that when they arrived at Washington, on the 8th of February, the Convention has already been organized, had adopted rules of order and appointed a committee of one from each State to propare ort for the action of the Convention; that Mr. Field was then appointed upon this committee from New York; that the committee sat till the 15th of February, when they reported to the Convention—the members New York, Massachusetts and several other State enting; that a proposition for a general convention to amend the constitution was offered and voted down; that the following two propositions were offered by Mr. Field, with the sanction of the majority of the delegation:—First, "Each State has the sole and exclusive right to order and to each other of all persons residing or being within its limits." And the other is the following:—"The Union of the States under this constitution is indissoluble, and no State can secode from the Union, or nullify an act of Cougress, or absolve its citizens from their paramount obligation of obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States;" but both were rejected by the Convention. The committee's report was gone through with, and various amendments made, and the first motion finally brought to a vote on the 26th of February, when it was rejected by eleven to eight, New York voting no by direction of a majority of her Commissioners. A reconsideration was moved and carried, and the Convention adjourned, first to the evening and then to the next day; and on the next day the first section was again put to the vote and carried by nine to eight-four States, including New York, not voting. Why the vote of New York was not given is left by the Commissioners to be stated by Mr. Field, on his own responsibility, which he proceeds to do in a note to the report. The other section report were gone through with and carried by majorities varying from two to eleven; bet we vote was ever taken

report were gone through with and carried by majorities varying from two to eleven; but no vove was ever taken on the article as a whole, as the majority think it ought to have been. If that had been done the vote of New York would have been cast against the whole article. The report then proceeds with a long argument, for the purpose of showing that the majority of the delegation were right in the views they took of the various propesitions before the Convention. Then follows the noze of Mr. Field, which we here subjoin:—

The following statement shows why the vote of New York was not given upon the first question taken in the Peace Convention on the 27th of February. The journal represents the vote as divided. It was not divided. The vote was ordered to be cast, and should have been cast, in the negative. These are the facts:—

On Tuesday, the day preceding, a message came to me from the Clerk or the Supreme Court of the United States that the Court was waiting for me in a case which had stood upon the decket since December, 1859, and was now for the first time scached in its order. The case was of great importance, for upon its result depended the closing or reopening of a litigation which I had conducted for ninetteen years, which had embraced in its different forms more than eighty suits, and in the course of which the courts of the State and of the United States had come into direct condict. All the tribunals of the State of New York, where the question had been raised, had decided against my clients. The Supreme Court of the United states, by a majority of two, had once decided in their favor. The present case was to determine whether this Court would adhere to its former decision. The stake of my clients was, therefore, immense, and I was their only counsel.

The case being called after my arrival in Court, the Chief Justice observed that as it was too

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The case being called after my arrival in Court, the Chief Justice observed that as it was too late to begin that day, the argument would proceed first the next morning at eleven o'clock, unless the Attorney General should claim precedence in another cause. Then, thinking that the Convention would close its business during the day, I hastened back, and the question being scon taken, I cast the vote of the State against the proposition before the Convention, and it was rejected by eleven to eight. A reconsideration was moved and carried, and an adjournment taken to half past seven in the evening. At that hour I returned to the Convention, but to my disappointment, and in spite of my efforts, it adourned to the next morning at ten o'clock—a majority of my associates voting for the adjournment.

The rext morning endeavored to procure a meeting of the delegation before ten o'clock, that I might obtain a formal instruction to the Chairman in my absence to ast the vote of the State against the proposed amendments. Not being able, however, to obtain the earlier attendance of all the members, I waited till they appeared in the half of the Convention, and there, shortly before tleven o'clock, I called them together, and all being precent, a resolution, in contemplation of my absence, was moved and carried, that "the Chairman declare that New York voted 'No,' on each section." Thereupen, requesting Mr. King to act's a temporary Chairman in my absence, and when New York was called

Thereupon, requesting Mr. King to act as temporary Chairman in my absence, and when New York was called to cast the vote in the negative, pursuant to the resolu-tion, I left the hall and drove to the Capitol as rapidly a possible, that I might be present at the opening of the

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possible, that I might be present at the opening of the
court.

Was it reasonable, nay, was it possible, that I should
do otherwise? It is known to be a rule of the Supreme
Court not to postpuce an argument for other engagements
of coursel. If neither counsel is present, the case goes
to the foot of the decket, to be reached again only after
two or three years; if one of the counsel only appears, he
makes an oral argument, and a printed brief is submitted
on the other side. In my view it would have been trifing with the rights of my clients either to submit their
case on a printed brief or to postpone it for two years. I
had no one to send to the Court in my place. To despatch
a letter with an excuse was a liberty! did not feel justfied in taking, and if taken it might fail of its object, as
the Court, when informed of the circumstances, must
have believed that no member of the delegation would
take advantage of my absence if he could, and that he
could not if he would, since the vote had been already
determined in a meeting of the delegation, and that determination could not be reconsidered or changed without
the desertion to the minority of one of the majority. But
whatever might be the opinion of others, my duty appear
ed to novelf extremely plain. There was nothing to be
done in the Convention but the merely ministerial duty
of declaring what had already been determined, which
duty could extainly be performed by another as well as
myself, white, on the other hand, no one but myself
could act in court for my clients. It is true that some of
my associates expressed to me their apprehension that
the minority might appeal to the Convention itself had
any right to interpose. We were not asking a favor, but
the minority of the delegation nor the Convention itself had
any right to interpose. We were not asking a favor, but
the minority of the delegation of the convention, which required th

the rule as to the mode of voting—the eighteenth—was as follows:—

"18. Mode of voting: All votes shall be taken by States, and cach State to give one vote. The year and mays of the members shall not be taken or published—only the decision by States."

On the 21st of February Mr. Dent, of Maryland, moved the adoption of the following rule:—"When the vote of any quertion is taken by States, any confinissioner discenting from the vote of his State may have his dissent entered on the journal."

Mr. Chase, of Ohlo, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Dent's rule:—

"The year and nays of the Commissioners of each State, upon any question, shall be entered upon the journal when it is desired by any commissioner, and the vote of each State shall be determined by the majority of Commissioners present from each State."

Mr. Chase's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Dent's rule adopted.

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The unge of the Convention may be understood by a single example. The Maine delegation consisted of her wo Senators and six members of the House of Representatives. One member out attended for the greater part of the Convention, and cast the vote of the State. Indeed, it was a frequent practice for members to absent themselves and leave their associates to act for them.

The State of New York had moreover decided for herself in what manner her Commissioners should speak for her, by declaring, in the Joint resolution of the Senate and assembly, that they should cast their "votes, to be determined by a majority of their surabers," not the majority of those who should happen to be present at a particular instant on the floor of the Convention, but a majority of the whole number. Suppressipping a question her incoming part, the delegation had met for consultation, and by a formal resolution determined that the vote of the State he not then hadricating, thoir chairman to cast the vote accordingly had esparated, and all but the chairman retired from the hall, could be thereopen have changed the vote for any because he disagreed with 'tax majority and alone remained on the floor' or could the Convention bave returned this vote of the State? And it not, how is that question different from the first, they they have the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned by my when I left the half, that if the quositioned that the second of the floory of the second of the floor